

ONLY WIFE'S RULE KEEPS COLONEL IN RESTRAINT

Danger Almost Over,
and Patient Becomes
Restless.

HE'S EAGER AS BOY KEPT IN SCHOOL

Spends Last Day But One in
Hospital, Unless Unexpected
Complications Arise—Practi-
cally Decided That He Will
Make at Least One More
Speech in Campaign.

Roosevelt Very Tired After Day's Exertions

Chicago, October 19.—Colonel Roosevelt at 11 o'clock to-night told Night Nurse Fitzgerald that he felt very tired. He had put in the time since the consultation of his surgeons in reading, talking with Mrs. Roosevelt, shaving himself, having a bath, and eating a little luncheon. His temperature at 9:30 was 98.2, at which figure it remained when taken again at 11 o'clock. His respiration and pulse were stationary and about normal. "I feel quite tired," he said to Mrs. Fitzgerald, as she left him for the night. "I think I saw too many people today. I will be glad to sleep. I need it."

The Colonel took up a book, saying he would read a few minutes and then go to sleep for the night.

Chicago, October 19.—The gentle but uncompromising rule of his wife was all that kept Colonel Roosevelt in an approximately calm condition to-day. With the time of his departure for New York decided and with the assurance of the physicians that he was just about out of danger, the Colonel chafed at all restraints and sniffed at the crisp autumn air from his window as eagerly as a boy who is kept in after school. It was the last day but one of his stay in the hospital with the provision that no complications arise—and in the Colonel's room and in the big corridor outside it was quiet as a Sunday afternoon.

The physicians permitted Colonel Roosevelt to sit in his easy chair, wrapped in a bath robe for several hours today. He saw a few visitors, replied to some of the telegrams of congratulations and passed the remainder of the day in reading and talking with Mrs. Roosevelt. Throughout the day his condition was virtually normal. His physicians visited him as regularly as before, and had no changes to report, so that some of the usual bulletins were omitted.

Will Deliver Speech.
It was decided with as much definiteness as is possible under the circumstances that Colonel Roosevelt shall deliver a speech toward the close of the campaign. It will be in Madison Square Garden on October 20. The Colonel was told that if he would exercise prudence in the meantime he would be in condition to make the speech. Whether he makes it depends almost entirely upon the condition of his broken rib, which is his chief source of trouble now.

He was told that he must keep as quiet as possible so that the rib ends may knit together, and if he does not heed the warning he may find himself unable to take any part in the campaign. The Colonel sighed and said he would try.

Whether Colonel Roosevelt will be able to make more than one speech the physicians cannot say. He is anxious to deliver an address in Massachusetts, at least one in Pennsylvania and another at some point in New York State, other than the one in Madison Square Garden. It is unlikely that he will be able to undertake such a task.

Colonel Roosevelt to-day made clear for the purpose of publication his attitude on the industrial commission with which he proposes the trust situation shall be controlled in America. His announcement was in reply to writings of Louis Brandeis, and speeches of Governor Wilson, in which Colonel Roosevelt is accused of endeavoring to legalize monopoly—by a commission "which would have police power to say to a favored corporation, 'you are legal,' and to an unfavored corporation, 'you are illegal.'"

"This absolutely is not my position," said Colonel Roosevelt, "in fact it is as near the antithesis of my position as any declaration well could be."

Colonel's Position.
Mr. Haney brought the statement from the Colonel's room quoting the Progressive candidate in part as follows:

"I explained in part my position in my Milwaukee speech, when I said in effect that the idea I had was that there be passed new laws or that the Sherman antitrust act should be amended in such a way that there would be a definition of what was wrong, eliminating the 'rule of reason' test."

"For instance, a corporation should be found crushing out competition by underselling in districts or in the dozen of other ways that Congress should learn were practiced and should say, 'I would have the statute say point-blank, with no loopholes for escape, that the corporation was guilty. I would have the commission enforce the law much as the Interstate Commerce Commission enforces the railroad rate and rebate laws.'"

Mr. Haney said Colonel Roosevelt declared: "The Interstate Commerce Commission, by its power to do things I suggest for the industrial commission, practically has eliminated rebating and other life of rebating. The

POST-OFFICE FORCE NOW HANDLING MAIL IN NEW BUILDING



Postmaster Allan and supervisors.

General view of main corridor.

Photos by Foster.

TURKEY'S FLEET BOMBARDS VARNA

Black Sea Vessels Begin Hostilities Against Bulgarian Port.

"UNCLE SAM" IGNORES WAR

Will Not Dignify Trouble in Balkans by Issuing Proclamation of Neutrality.

Fighting Is General Along Balkan Border

Turkish fleet reported blockading Bulgarian Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas, and rumored bombardment of Varna begun.

Turkish warships establish blockade of Turkish port of Preveza.

Turks repulse Montenegrins near Scutari, and reported marching on Bulgarian cities of Sofia and Philippopolis.

Bulgarians capture Turkish frontier towns of Nustupha Pasha and Nebusa, Turkish massacre of Serbians reported near Krushar.

Serbian orders Scutari held at any cost.

Turkish ambulance and auxiliary services detachment.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Constantinople, October 19.—Turkey's Black fleet has begun bombarding the Bulgarian Port of Varna, according to dispatches received here to-night.

Varna is the principal Black Sea port between the Bosphorus and the Rumanian port of Kustendie. It has a railroad connection, a population of 35,000 and does an extensive export business. Nearby King Ferdinand has a fine palace.

The Bulgarian government a few days ago demanded the surrender of a Rumanian steamship, which, with many Turkish refugees aboard, had been detained at Varna by the Bulgarian authorities. Later it was reported that a Turkish warship had been blown up by a mine at the harbor entrance while maneuvering for a position from which to shell the town.

Completely Is Complete.
London, October 19.—Along the mountain front of 200 miles from Kirmilis in the east to Ukip in the west, the advance of the allied armies into Turkey continues. The Turkish army appears to be acting on the defensive. Its outposts are slowly withdrawing and are attempting to screen the way for mobilization, while the main forces are marching toward the frontier.

Only small engagements which give no idea of the mettle of the combatants have occurred thus far. The campaign has been so complete and effective that Europe has few details except that the largest armies in the field are preparing for a death struggle. Adrianople and Ukip are being used as the strategic points for the first great battle. Adrianople is defended with 300 of the most modern guns, well fortified. It is the main gateway to Turkey, and should give the invaders a long stop. The town of Nustupha Pasha, seven miles to the north, already has

CREST OF HIGH PRICES REACHED

Taft Sure Cost of Living Is Going Down, Because of Bumper Crops.

SECRETARY WILSON REPORTS

Prosperity Everywhere, and Reduction in Foodstuffs Will Reach Consumer Soon.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Beverly, Mass., October 19.—After reading a special report from the Department of Agriculture upon the relation of the bumper crops to the high cost of living, President Taft to-day said:

"The wave of extremely high prices for food throughout the civilized world has reached its height in the United States and is subsiding. The American people have cause to be thankful, that because of our industrial prosperity, it has not been attended here with the great hardship which has prevailed in some foreign countries, where high prices have combined with low wages to reduce the working people to a point bordering on starvation."

Mr. Taft based this statement upon the results of a special inquiry made at his direction by Secretary Wilson and the officials of the Department of Agriculture. This investigation showed that as a result of the record crops and the great prosperity of the American farmer, there has been a material decrease in the cost of food products, although in most instances the reduction, the report added, has not yet reached the consumer, and in some, at least, will not do so for some months.

Secretary Wilson reported that, as compared with a year ago, the aggregate crops will be about 20 per cent greater, and that the supply this year will average 10 per cent greater than it has been for a number of years. He showed also that already certain staple articles of food are showing the effect in reduced prices.

Secretary Wilson advised the President that the high-growth crops of the country—corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, flaxseed and hay—the prices on October 1 last indicated a saving to the consumers of about 9 per cent, or nearly \$500,000. The increased crops, Secretary Wilson explained, will result in cheaper meats, but not, however, until the cattle, sheep and hogs fattened on the market crop have been placed on the market and had time to reach the consumer.

Mr. Wilson's report shows that the wheat crop is nearly 100,000,000 bushels greater than last year, and says that one high-growth flour is lower at the mill in cents a barrel less than it did a year ago. The corn crop exceeds 2,000,000,000 bushels, and there has already been a decrease in price of corn of 7 cents a bushel. The hay crop, he says, has increased more than 17,000,000 tons over a year ago, and in consequence the price per ton has fallen 22.15.

This increase, he maintains, will not only decrease the price of meats, but milk, butter, cheese, etc. This year's crop amounts to 1,417,000,000 bushels, an increase over last year's crop of more than 50 per cent. According to the report, Mr. Wilson declares that the increased crop and lower prices will also make for lower prices for meats and all livestock products.

On potatoes there will be a saving

WILSON MEETING IS INTERRUPTED

Maude Malone Tries to Heckle Governor With Questions About Suffrage.

POLICEMEN PUT HER OUT

Theatre in Uproar While Struggle in Balcony Is in Progress.

Millionaires Would Be Wilson Bodyguard

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
New York, October 19.—Six young millionaires of New York want to constitute themselves a personal bodyguard for Governor Woodrow Wilson for the rest of the campaign. The proposition was put up to the Democratic National Committee to-day. The young men offered their services gratis, and agreed to pay their own expenses to go wherever Governor Wilson goes.

"We are young, strong and well able to give the time and money," said the spokesman, who called at headquarters with the proposition, "and we are anxious to contribute that much towards the Governor's safety. We want to go along without having it known to anybody. We would even like to have our identity kept from Governor Wilson. We would be right on the job all the time, and could guarantee him protection."

The committee withheld the names of the millionaires, pending a decision as to whether it will accept their services and as to whether Governor Wilson will again take the stump.

New York, October 19.—Governor Wilson's Brooklyn meeting at the Academy of Music to-night was almost broken up by a small riot that followed the demand of Miss Maude Malone that the candidate declare himself on votes for women. Three policemen fought with her for several minutes while Governor Wilson stood at the front end of the stand shouting:

"Stop that, gentlemen! Gentlemen, stop that!"

His voice, however, did not reach the balcony, where the struggle was in progress.

Governor Wilson had reached that point in his speech where he declared against private monopoly and urged that it be broken up, when the tall, grim figure of Miss Malone rose in the third row of the balcony.

"How about woman's suffrage, Governor? Men own a monopoly on suffrage!"

Instantly the theatre was in an uproar.

Cries of "Shut up! Shut up! Sit down!" rose from the audience.

"Do not be rude to a woman," the Governor said. Then addressing her, he bowed and said:

"What is your name, madame?"

Governor Wilson could not restore order, and the whole theatre seemed to rise.

A dozen men jumped to their feet and waved small flags which had been placed in each aisle.

"Do not touch that woman," they shouted.

When the uproar was stifled again,

SEEKING TO PLACE BLAME ON OTHERS

Deiense Has Evidence to Show Becker Victim of Murder Conspiracy.

HIS ATTORNEY IS ELATED

Testimony of State's Witnesses Is Denied by Friends of Accused Lieutenant.

AMERICAN LIVES MUST BE GUARDED

Mexico City, October 19.—Charge Affairs Montgomery Schuyler, of the United States embassy here, to-day warned the Mexican government against endangering American lives and property by ordering the gunboats in the harbor to bombard the city where General Felix Diaz and his rebel followers are in control.

Simultaneously with Schuyler's action, taken under instructions from Washington, came the news of what was interpreted as the defection of Generala Jeronimo Trevino and Victoriano Huerta from President Madero's party. It is doubtful whether, by virtually forbidding the bombardment of Vera Cruz, Schuyler did any serious damage to the rebel cause, since reports has it that only one boat remains in the hands of a Maderist crew. The loss of the services of Generala Trevino and Huerta, however, was a serious matter. Huerta had been chosen to command the troops mobilizing to attempt the recapture of Vera Cruz, and it was supposed he would assume the duties of the post at once, when, to the President's unbounded surprise, he declined the appointment, for what reason has not yet been clear.

General Trevino commanded the third Mexican military zone with headquarters at Monterey.

Besides Benigno Fernandez Castillo, ex-President Diaz's nephew, six other prominent residents here have been arrested charged with conspiracy against the government.

Points Out at Root.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, October 19.—Fears entertained by the State Department that the new Felix Diaz revolution at Tampico and Vera Cruz, Mexico, would endanger the lives of Americans and foreigners at those points and cause international complications were set at rest by the receipt of news to-night that both parties to the struggle have agreed to refrain from warfare in both cities.

It is suspected that the Felix Diaz faction is anxious to court the good will of the United States and to prevent possible intervention. By conducting the war along humanitarian lines, the Diaz faction and the Maderist government both know they will be allowed to fight it out between themselves without any interference from this government. Ambassador Wilson is now on his way here, and will consult with the State Department. He has not been recalled from his post, but is merely on leave.

The State Department to-night was

AMERICAN LIVES MUST BE GUARDED

Mexican Government Is Given Warning by State Department.

FEARS ARE SET AT REST

Federals and Diaz Rebels Agree Not to Fight in Port Cities.

UNCLE SAM MOVES LETTER SHOP TO NEW QUARTERS

Occupies Marble and Stone Palace at Tenth and Main.

EDGAR ALLAN III SENDS FIRST MAIL

Three-Year-Old Son of Postmaster Starts Ball Rolling With Letter to Chum, While Builders and Officials Watch Formal Opening.

At midnight last night Uncle Sam officially gave up his letter shop on Franklin and Seventh Streets and opened his permanent place of business in a magnificent hall of marble and stone, facing Virginia's ancient Capitol. Beginning to-morrow morning, all citizens having business with the post-office will find Postmaster Allan and his crew of 250 clerks, carriers and supervisors on the main floor of the new Federal building, Main and Tenth Streets. For the first time since the building has been under construction, the massive doors leading into the lobby will be thrown open, and the people given a chance to inspect the government's new \$800,000 counting house.

The formal transfer of the post-office department took place yesterday—years and ten months to a day, when the department went into voluntary exile on Franklin Street. Moving began at 3:45 o'clock, immediately after the last batch of afternoon carriers was dispatched, and by midnight the mailing division was ready for business in its new home. No mails were held off, and no matter of any class was delayed.

Mails First Letter.
To Maude Edgar Allan, III, the three-year-old son of Postmaster Allan, what the honor of transacting the first business at the new post-office. In the presence of a number of citizens and a group of post-office officials, he mailed a letter to a little friend in Washington, and started the greater Richmond post-office off on its career of enlarged usefulness.

The letter was addressed to Maude Charles Louisa Cabell, in care of Royce E. Cabell, Kennesaw Apartments, Washington, D. C., the young son of Richmond's former postmaster, who is now Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It bore the following message:

"Father Daddy has selected me to mail the first letter in the new post-office. I have decided to send it to you as a souvenir of the occasion. There are many reasons, too numerous to mention, why we should retain this letter and contents, so I am going to ask you to keep the letter and larger photograph herewith enclosed, and return to me the smaller photograph. With best wishes,
"Sincerely yours,
"EDGAR ALLAN III"

The ceremony was witnessed by Postmaster Allan, Mrs. Allan, Miss Edna Hazeltine Allan, Collector of Customs B. E. Arnold, Assistant Postmaster Southward, Supervisor of Construction H. B. P. Hollyday, all of the department superintendents and a number of citizens. A newspaper photographer snapped the scene, and the post-office was declared formally opened.

Open After Long Delay.
The actual opening to-morrow morning comes after repeated delays, and will be welcomed not alone by the whole city, but by the army of post-office employees as well. The old structure, part of which has been incorporated in the new building, was vacated on January 15, 1910, and the work of building the new addition was begun at once.

As the work progressed the government builders issued the usual bulletins announcing the approximate date of completion. For the past six months or more these bulletins have been automatically shoved aside with each succeeding prophecy. But it was difficult in securing materials, next it was trouble with the work force; then it was the non-arrival of furniture, and last, it was the delay of the government inspectors. The final tests were made the last week and Custodian Arnold was given the word to move.

The remaining government offices in the old building at Seventh and Franklin Streets, will begin moving to-morrow. The quarters for some of them are not yet wholly in readiness, but every department of Uncle Sam's business will have been transferred by the end of this week.

Among Best in South.
The new government building stands in the front rank of similar structures in the South. It rises four stories above the street level, is constructed entirely of steel, marble and granite, and is trimmed throughout in quartered oak and mahogany. The hallways are tiled, and the stairways are of steel, reducing the fire risk to the minimum.

Electric elevators at the east and west ends of the imposing lobby provide ready communication with the offices on the upper floors. In the basement are located the lavatories, the heating system, and shower baths for employees, and the men's room.

The cost of the new building is approximately \$800,000. It will have approximately 600,000 square feet of floor space, three times the space occupied by the temporary building. It is the size the new post-office will occupy.

At work in mailing room.
Edgar Allan III, mailing first letter.

Seeking to place blame on others.

American lives must be guarded.

Uncle Sam moves letter shop to new quarters.

Occupies marble and stone palace at Tenth and Main.

Edgar Allan III sends first mail.

Three-year-old son of Postmaster starts ball rolling with letter to chum, while builders and officials watch formal opening.

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